(*b*) and (*c*) Messrs. C. Srinivasa Rao and A. Narasimhaiengar contended for a separate representative in the Council for the malnad districts of the State, on the ground that the malnad has got distinctive characteristics of its own; and they therefore prayed for a reconsideration of the last Government Order on the subject. Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao added that Chitaldrug might be clubbed along with Shimoga and Chikmagalur for this purpose. Mr. H. Surasastri said that it was desirable to have at least one non-official member in the Council to represent each of the eight districts in the State.

Reply of Government.—The rules regarding election of members to the Legislative Council have been only recently framed and some experience of their working is necessary before they can be reconsidered. Their effect will be watched.

SUBJECT NO. 3.

The Representative Assembly to be consulted in all legislative measures.

Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao, Chikmagalur Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The opinion of the Representative Assembly should be taken before finally passing any important legislative measure passed in the Legislative Council. This was promised by Government in 1893 (Subject No. 9 of 1893) in the following words :—

"As to consulting the Dasara Representative Assembly regarding all Rules and Regulations, I have been and shall continue to do this in all important matters but cannot promise to do it in all."

Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao, speaking on this subject, said that a former representation on the same matter was negatived under a misapprehension by the Government, *viz.*, that the Representative Assembly was trying to place itself in the position of an "upper house" as compared with the Legislative Council. He added that the ryots had no opportunity of representing their grievances in the matter of legislation.

Mr. Venkatakrishnaiya also spoke in favor of the proposal and said that formerly the members of the Representative Assembly were being consulted in such matters.

Reply of Government.—There are practical inconveniences involved in the proposal under discussion. The members of this Assembly meet only once a year; and, even so, the members want to go away soon, *i.e.*, even before the completion of the proceedings. It is not, therefore, practicable to consult them at the various stages of a bill before the Legislative Council. There is, however, no room for complaint as, in matters of great importance, the members of the Assembly are, as a rule, consulted. For example, in the matter of the legislation regarding the disabilities of Christian converts, the Assembly was consulted last year. Last year the Assembly was requested to send

up its opinion on certain bills then pending before the Legislative Council, *viz.*, the Small Cause Courts Bill and the Insolvency Bill. But no such opinion was received. This illustrates the practical difficulties in the way of favorably considering the proposal in question. There are other ways of gauging public opinion and the opinion of the Representative Assembly than by a direct reference in the manner suggested.

SUBJECT No. 4.

The Christian Converts' Disabilities Removal Regulation.

Messrs. S. R. Balakrishna Rao, Nagar Sabha; K. Shankaranarayana Rao, Shimoga Municipality; A. Annaiya Pandit, Mysore District Board; V. Raghavachar, Mysore Taluk; B. Narasinga Rao, Seringapatam Municipality; and M. Venkatakrishnaiya, Mysore City Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—This may not be passed into law, as it is offensive to the provisions of the Hindu and Mahomedan laws, relating to the devolution of property prevalent in the State. Cases of conversion are very rare and the intending convert will always be fully prepared to meet the consequences of his act.

The question of sentiment which is quite natural to all the subjects in this matter has to be respected. Both the Hindus and Mahomedans are at one on this question. Mr. Shankaranarayana Rao and certain other members expressed the thanks of the Assembly that the Bill was not accepted by the Legislative Council. He explained that the subject had been sent up by the members before the abovementioned decision was arrived at by the Council, and that, therefore, he had great pleasure in withdrawing it.

SUBJECT No. 5.

Introduction of the Weights and Measures Regulation.

(*a*) Messrs. Veene Rangaswamaiengar and K. Krishnachar, Seringapatam Taluk; V. Raghavachar and Madappa, Mysore Taluk; Badam Achaiya Setty, Yedatore Taluk; Seshagiraiya, Hunsur Taluk; Agali Venkataramaiya, Sira Taluk; Ramanujiengar and Hutchviregowda, Gubbi Taluk; Puttanna Chetty, Rumale Rudrappa, Kolur Ramappa, Dodballapur Taluk; and Chandrasekarappa, Dodballapur Municipality; Hanumanthe Gowda, Hoskote Taluk; Subbarayappa and Chikka Guruva Reddi, Bangalore Taluk; Hanumanthappa, Anekal Municipality; D. Sreekanta Rao, Devanhalli Taluk; Dalappa, Anekal Taluk; Nanjappa, Holalkere Taluk; Ramachandrappa Dube, Kumsi Sub-Taluk; Nadig Bheema Rao, Channagiri Taluk; Shama Udapa, Nagar Taluk; Venkoba Rao, Hole-Narsipur Municipality; and Dasappa, Arsikere Taluk.

(*b*) Mr. Seshagiraiya, Hunsur Taluk.

(*c*) Mr. Badam Achaiya Setty, Yedatore Taluk.

(*d*) Messrs. C. Srinivasa Rao and C. Vasudeva Rao, Chikmagalur Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) Owing to the non-existence of uniform weights and measures in the State, the merchants have great scope to cheat the public. The introduction of a Regulation to enforce the use of uniform weights and measures may, therefore, be expedited.

(*b*) Now the merchants at Mysore use different sizes of *kolagas*. This leads to confusion. A uniform *kolaga* of eight seers may be ordered to be used.

(*c*) A uniform *kolaga* of nine seers may be introduced and an officer appointed to supervise the use of it.

(*d*) This question is being brought forward for consideration repeatedly. It is requested that the pound weight may be recognized and the maund weight reckoned in pounds. As for measures, a mixture of nine grains or "*Nava dhanya*" may be weighed and fixed at so many tolas per measure. The standard weight and measure so fixed by Government may be kept in the district and taluk treasuries so that they may be available for verification. It is found by actual weighment that the old and the new rupees vary in weight by so much as Rs. 5½ per thousand and therefore weighment with rupees cannot be accurate.

Several members asked for the standardisation of weights and measures in the State. The Dewan replied that the subject was under consideration. The members